

# 燕京新聞

學大京燕  
社開新京燕  
卷三第  
刊特  
京燕：話電  
十機分學大  
號四

經中華郵政登記認爲第一類新聞紙類

## 新聞學討論會特刊

### 新聞學討論會開會詞

梁士純

轉瞬之間一年又過去了。今年是第六屆新聞學討論會的頭一天，這個集會。今晚的開會詞也可以分爲兩部份，是將這次討論的總題，略加詮釋。去年討論會的總題是「新聞事業與國難」，我們今年所選擇的總題是「今日中國報界的使命」。這兩個題目是有連續性的；比較來說，今年的總題是具體些。我們對於這個總題擬由三方面來發揮：(一)新聞教育機關對於報界的使命，(二)中國新聞界對於國家的使命，(三)中國新聞界在國際間的使命。這次我們很欣幸的請到了幾位新聞界的名人來指示我們，領導我們的討論。在他們的指導之下，我們很相信這些問題都能得着圓滿的答覆，以作我們的南針，我們很希望坐在座的諸位，都能有機會參加我們這三天的討論會。

我所要說的第二部份的話，是關於新聞學系的情形，尤其想把以往一年的情形，作一個簡略的報告。大致說起來，去年一年的經驗是使我們頗受鼓勵的；從「量」的方面來講，

日中國的報界確是需要像燕京大學新聞學系的這種教育機關所造出來的人才。(二)燕京大學新聞學系所訓練出來的人才，確是能適應今日中國報界的需要。我們的希望是以後燕京大學新聞學系的每屆畢業生，在他們未畢業之前，不僅是幾分之幾，而是全部份都被報界預先約定去服務了。這不是一個太理想的目的，要是我們大家共同努力做下去，這是很可能達到的一個目標。

我最後要對本屆的畢業生，今晚特別被請赴會的貴賓，說一句話，不久你們就要完成你們在學校的工作，到社會去服務，從那個時候起，你們就要正式負起你們的責任來了。不但對於你們自己有一種責任，對於本系本校也有一種責任。換句話說，你們的成功，就是我們的成功；你們的失敗，就是我們的失敗。燕京大學新聞學系前途的發展正是與你們同進退的，你們與本系本校的關係是息息相連的，是互相影響的。深望你們畢業之後，入社會服務的時候，不要自滿，自足，也不要自暴自棄，而是要抱着一種精益求精的態度，秉着一付犧牲吃苦的精神，努力向前邁進，這是我願與諸君共勉的。

### 中國新聞事業與新聞教育

張翠南講

這篇記錄因爲時間關係，未得張先生審閱，舛錯的地方還求張先生原諒。諸位先生，諸位同學，今天能參與這個勝會和諸位見面，覺得很榮幸，兄弟雖然在新聞界有十六七年的歷史，但是覺得不配作一個新聞記者，講演很少，今天也不過是隨便談談，這次討論會的總題是「今日中國報界的使命」，但是梁先生從前告我說要我講一講，「中國新聞事業與新聞教育」。

我今天便說這個題目。關於這個題目，我分三層來說：一，近年報界的進步。先說近年報界的進步。中國報界的情形，近年來有長足的進步。在量的方面，顯然是有大量的增加。報紙是社會的反映。中國近年在建國的途中，各種事業都有進步，這是報紙進步的直接原因。近年各地舉辦民眾教育，風起雲湧，由于民眾教育進步之結果，文盲減少，讀者增加，亦爲報紙進步之一因。另一方面，因爲近年鐵路公路的增多，交通漸次方便，使報紙推廣到鄉村。更因國難的嚴重，與日俱增，人民的國家意識，亦日見加強，因之讀者也大大爲增加。因此報紙的總額增加，都會報紙的家數銷路都有顯著的增加，地方報紙也風起雲湧，並且也漸具規模。以上是就量的方面來說，質的方面，第一新聞記者的職業化。第二報館組織的獨立化。第三報館經濟的獨立化。現在先講第一新聞記者的職業化，過去記者是文人，政客，策士們活動的範圍，近年以來，此風大變，無

### 討論會程序

總題：今日中國報界的使命

地點：臨湖軒

五月六日(下午)

六時三十分——畢業生聚餐

致開會詞

梁士純先生

陸志韋先生

司徒雷登先生

梅貽寶先生

畢業生代表

張翠南先生

答詞

討論

五月七日(下午)

七時三十分——講演

五月八日(上午)

十時——演講

陶希聖先生

討論

十二時——聚餐

發給畢業證書

宣佈獎學金

來賓致詞

攝影

三時半——遊園

六時半——宴會(平津新聞學會理事監事)



(Opposite The Y.M.C.A.)

Tel. 4781 E. O.

**忠利號皮鞋莊**

北平

崇內米市大街二四六號

西交民巷

門門大街

牌樓

輔清燕

仁華京

大大學

學學學

**行儲蓄部**

輔助民衆儲蓄

活期儲蓄

五	點	5:00	六	點	6:00
七	點	7:00	九	點	9:00

\*下午三點十五分車在星期六及星期日或假日改為下午三點由燕京開

\*The 3:15 P.M. bus will leave Yenching at 3 P. M. instead on Saturdays, Sundays, & Holidays

注意 每星期一及例假後一日 上午八時特派自青年會回校車一次。

A bus will leave Y. M. C. A. at 8 A. M. on every Monday and the morning after every holiday.

問訊處：北平大陸新記汽車行 電話南局二九九  
燕京大學汽車處 電話九十三號

京以內則重長數為消府  
之增各頗因任久光記者意息所  
陣強呈歷而之者大或備  
線中報可史專皆有親中  
也國亦憐較不家經國日專  
。新派員辱者且故在學人者  
聞開派之使故在學人者日  
記記者數能本識日有本  
者前其數當本識日有本  
在往望較中當本識日有本  
東國少此國有識日有本

A close-up, horizontal view of the top edge of an old book. The top cover is visible, featuring a decorative border with a repeating geometric pattern. Below the cover, the inner hinge and the edges of the pages are visible, showing signs of age and wear.



綏遠報紙的過去和現在

楊令德先生 紀

從民國二年起綏遠纔有本省的報紙出現。直到民國十七年，中間雖幾經更名，實則始終只有一家報紙。排印的方法最初只用石印，後來纔有平版鉛印；只能印十六開的報紙。編輯方面，因傳遞消息的工具缺乏，且又系草創，國內外重要新聞，只是剪平津各大報而已，故謂主筆即主剪。民國十七年至二十年間，報紙數目雖有增加，但人事方面則非常精簡。從前都以爲辦報是文人的末路，綏遠雖然沒有能夠稱得起文人的，而未路却毫無二致。而且壞人多好人少，以致弄得一般人都以爲新聞記者沒有好人，好人也絕不做新聞記者。這種心相沿下來，給了後來辦報的人一種很壞的影響。新聞記者到處被人看不起，這對於國內新聞的起，仍然是剪報登載。極其碎無聊的事情，都可以當做本埠新聞。當年夏季水災嚴重的時候，平綏路軌道被衝斷，火車不通，平津報紙過不來，無可剪者，報紙因以停刊。甚至有的報館，除去兩三個月印刷工人之外，上至社長，下至經理編輯以及訪員，完全是一人兼任；此人不在，印刷工人拿起剪子，也就是編輯。那時經費來源，除去政府或其他機關津貼之外，有的因爲實在沒有財源，竟每日在報上登載某妓女的畫像或像片，附以讚美的文字，以圖月得三五元。各方面都有很大的進步，報紙在數量上增加到七家。其中有兩個大報，一

此。在報內容都大致相同的問題。但在需要方面，雖然因爲綏遠僻處邊疆，文盲太多，需要或有興趣讀報的人太少。但實際上，平津各報在綏遠的銷路，却和本地報紙差不多。本地報紙在綏遠市內頂多不過一千份，而北平的小實報，也差不多有這麼多的銷路。天津大公報也有五、六百份。可見銷路不多，報者不踴躍的原因，並不是外在的原因，而是因爲本身的健全之所致。至於造成綏遠報紙本身不健全的原因，約有二端：第一，缺乏辦報的人才。希望全國各地如北平南京上海等地新聞教育機關所造就的人材，能分一部分到邊疆去，尤其能通曉民族之文字語言的人更爲需要。第二，各機關對於所辦報館的津貼，簡直就成了它的經費，即便沒有廣告或銷路，辦報的人也有恃無恐，因爲薪金等費，一樣能照常發給故也。因而造成了因循保守的心理，這也是阻礙綏遠報紙發展的最大原因。

討論

五月六日

討論由劉翰軒先生領導，將張學良先生之講演略說一遍，即開始討論。侯君所提問題：「像燕京新聞界之需用？其缺點若何？」張先生答：「需要是絕對的。不過外國文字須極端注意。其他方面燕京新聞學系之畢業生均稱切實。」康錫珠問：「中國今日之報紙應向何處發展？」張先生答：「好的報紙，應向大眾化發展。報紙要能反映社會，要能指導社會，要能教育社會。報紙要能反映社會，要能指導社會，要能教育社會。報紙要能反映社會，要能指導社會，要能教育社會。」

五月七日

討論由梁士純先生領導，討論如何抵抗檢查制度？(1)如何抵抗檢查制度？(2)如何抵抗檢查制度？(3)如何抵抗檢查制度？(4)如何抵抗檢查制度？(5)如何抵抗檢查制度？(6)如何抵抗檢查制度？(7)如何抵抗檢查制度？(8)如何抵抗檢查制度？(9)如何抵抗檢查制度？(10)如何抵抗檢查制度？

渤海西裝大王

15 Years With Munro Smith  
敝行經理在東交民巷德茂洋行同英人施美德研究男女西服多年裁法做法與他家不同不但工精而且價錢非常便宜願穿真正歐美式樣的 諸君請來一試方知不假  
借電話東局505 北池子大街  
春大衣十六元五起碼 西服十八元五起碼

宏記 洋服店  
HONG JEE TAILOR  
GREAT SALE  
303, HATAMEN STREET  
Tel. 3603 E.O.  
新到各樣春花呢 花樣俱全  
春季減價 卅天  
承做西裝 工精物美  
西路南會年街大內崇 號三〇六三局東話電

燕大一九三二班校友  
北平律師公會評議員  
大律師梁治耀叔  
北平事務所東四牌樓內務部街二十號電話東局二二六四號  
天津事務所英租界十七號路一零七號電話三局四四二八號

莉莉食堂

添新 異味 炸冰 大蝦 冰淇淋

LIN KEE TAILOR  
Up-to-date Outfitter  
林記西服號  
QUALITY—GOOD  
SERVICE—PROMPT  
PRICE—REASONABLE  
質料精 式樣新 價錢輕  
燕大東門外 薛家胡同  
Hsueh-chia Hutung  
Yenta East Gate

吉士林

現代科學化茶點店  
衛生爲標準的出品  
美味適口樓上新建  
富麗的幽雅茶點室  
現已落成歡迎主顧  
號二內樓慶東場市安東 號七三零五局東話電  
到送時隨貨要話電

文古

東安市場丹桂商場內路東  
無學校用品 無一不備  
本店供給清華大學 全校文具紙張用品

中原公司

王府井大街  
食品出廠名球全中集  
無一不備 無一不賤  
體育用品 西裝用品 應用貨品

天津藝新機織國貨有限公司

出品象頭牌襯衫  
質地精良耐洗式樣新穎美觀  
定價低廉  
西服另件零整批發  
北平王府井大街東安市場內  
同和誠總經理  
電話東局四〇四五號



### 新聞學討論會略史

民國二十年夏，燕京大學新聞學院前例，創辦新聞學討論會，於每年四月間舉行。其目的在求得新聞界與學術界之聯絡，以促進新聞事業之發展。自創辦以來，已屆六年。其間曾舉行過六次，每次均極踴躍。茲將歷次討論之主題，略述如下：

第一次：新聞學之定義與範圍。第二次：新聞紙之功能與地位。第三次：新聞紙之組織與編輯。第四次：新聞紙之採訪與報導。第五次：新聞紙之評論與社論。第六次：新聞紙之發行與銷售。

以上各次討論，均由該院教授主持，並邀請新聞界之專家參加。每次討論，均能引起熱烈之爭論，並達成若干重要之結論。此項討論會，對於新聞界與學術界之聯絡，實有極大之貢獻。

### 我們需要輿論

晚清光緒年間，甲午之戰，初定，修訂馬關條約，當時全國上下，憤慨異常，都主張廢約決戰。清廷為宣示批准和約之苦衷，特發一諭，其中有段話說：「嗣後我君臣上下，惟期堅苦一心，痛除積弊；於練兵籌餉兩端，實力研究，亟籌興革；毋懈志，毋驕虛名，毋忽遠圖，毋沿積習，務宜事事認真，力戒具文，以收自強之效。」（見大公報出版，六十年來中國與日本第二卷第十五章第三九七頁）

這是清廷在遭受外患後，由省工夫產生出來的一段沈痛文字，在現在，還有一讀的價值。

以上是一節故事。似乎與本報沒有甚麼關係，然而，我們知道，清廷就在這樣的沈痛空氣中，才真正舉發新政；也就在那時候，中國的報業，才稍露端倪。

中國報紙的發軔，既是在這轉變時期，報紙的內容，當然也有它的特殊姿態，當時的報紙，為了要使舉國上下對國政「實力研究，亟籌興革」，所以都注重輿論；從事報業的，都是思想新穎，主張進步的人；他們辦報的目的，就在想應用輿論，對各方評議，促成全國各種事業的一般發展。拿事實來說，當時康有為梁啟超等所發的言論，確實對於時政有莫大的影響。

因此，我們可以說：中國初期報業的成就，是靠輿論的發達。

從光緒年間到現在，不過只六七十年的時間，雖然報紙的數量，在時間短促中，可是中國報業的發展，却異常神速：報館內部的組織，新聞寫作的技巧，新式交通工具的運用，報紙推銷的範圍等等，沒有一樣不是在迅速發展中。

這種發展，已經成為中國近代各項進步事業中的一項奇蹟，已經奠定了中國報業將來發展的基礎。

中國報業的基礎工作雖然完成了，然而報紙的內容和重視點，却大致上有改變。假使大家收集現在南北各報紙，檢查它們的內容，誰都會發現各報輿論的貧乏，有的報紙簡直談不上輿論，有的吞吞吐吐說幾句公道話，有的甚至於「為虎作倀」，對於若干苛政暴治，加以辯護，能夠真正代表民衆，說幾句老實話的報紙，實在少見。更要使人驚異的，就是報紙將來的發展，是新聞的搜集，而不是趨向注重輿論。這是近代中國報業進步中的特殊表現，是一件值得大家注意和討論的事。

中國現在的情況，大致和清末甲午戰敗後的情形相似：一方面是國家方面遭大難，國力凋敝；一方面是人人心憤慨，亟思報仇，在這兩種狀態下，再加上政府的領導，一切的「準備工作」都突飛猛進，一日千里。政府對於報紙，是在實行所謂報紙統一政策，打算應用報紙的優越地位和力量，統制全國報紙，這件事，就它的本身說來，是沒有甚麼可以爭議的，國家在不經常的時候，應當有不經常的設施。我們要說的，是政府統制的方法，似乎不甚妥善。如果報紙的內容，據新聞檢查的標準加以檢查，幾乎沒有一件新聞，可以自由登載，幾乎每篇批評政府設施的文章，都有被檢去的資格，這種方法實行的結果，國內報紙當然是不注意輿論了。

### 新聞系的一般情形

燕京的新聞學系，不但在校內活動出名，在校外也是一個稱得起的學系，該系自民十八年得美蘇里大學新聞學院之助，由聶士芬先生重辦起，至今八載，前後畢業學生四十餘人，服務社會，名譽昭著，現在將新聞學系本身及其在校內活動的情形，介紹一二。

新聞學系的必修課程不多，可都是最實用的，一年級必讀的有新聞學導言，這是以普通的方法介紹新聞事業對各種科學的關係，及其在社會上所負的使命，這是初步的課程，及難懂的原則，只不過是介紹普通的常識，而使學生對於新聞事業有正確之認識。方策却需要公開的，使中國能獲得若干與國，增進自己的力量，壓制敵人的氣燄；（二）我們需要輿論指導政府的國民經濟建設工作，使各項工作得事半功倍，真正解決了人民的痛苦；（三）我們需要輿論指導中央地方政府的設施，這是民意表現，也是當政者的最好參考材料。我們希望中國報紙將來的發展，不專靠新聞的優越，也靠着健全的輿論！

這次新聞學討論會的總題是「今日中國報界的使命」，這篇文字的意思，是在說，今日中國報界的使命，是在設法使全國報界產生普遍的健全輿論。

燕京新聞學系，是以人為單位，某人擔任文學院，某人擔任理學院，或體育館，校長辦公處等等，女生為採訪方便，多被派至女部採訪，事情有時是不一定的，所以必須自己有認識新聞的能力，隨時隨地留心，才能交卷。新聞寫作與編輯：只有採訪能力，不能整理寫作，也是不行的，此課之設，就是在練習寫作及編輯方法；該系出版的燕京新聞皆出於該班學生的指導及幫助的編輯，班多在晚上上課，這也無所謂上課，就是來編輯，所以這班裏，極其熱鬧，極其活潑，一到上課的時候，紅墨水，稿紙，剪刀，漿糊，隨着嘻嘻哈哈的聲音亂飛，這課是非常熱鬧的。三年級時有社論：社論是報紙的命脈，是報紙的精神所寄托的場所，沒有社論，報紙就如同人沒有骨幹一樣。所以社論的寫作也是必須研究的。是要常常練習着寫。這些論著也就是燕京新聞上編譯，特載文字；這門功課多是由外籍先生講授，如去年的 Mrs. Williams，及今年的 Mr. Snow，所以學生寫出來的 feature article，也必需是英文的，供給燕京新聞的英文版使用。通訊寫作：這也是由外籍先生的講授，如去年的 Mr. Timperly，今年的 Mr. D. White，所以寫起東西也要英文的。四年級有宣傳與輿論：這實在是在每學期之初，要舉行迎新大會，在每學期之末，要舉行歡送大會，因為開會的時候較多，師生見面的時候也較多，所以大家都熟習得像一家人一樣。

新聞學系的主修生對於學系的愛好，是本校內任何學系都比不上的，每人差不多天天都要到學系去，看報，打字，讀書，找參考材料，有的人整日都坐在新聞學系裏，除了若干必要時不得不走開外，他們是不肯輕易走開的，說也奇怪，就好像學系有什麼力量能吸引他們一樣，倘若不是新聞學系的學生，而不常到系中去的，那真是少數。

除了學系的組織外，尚有各種小組，如籃球隊，排球隊，乒乓球隊，籃球隊等等，都是些能聯繫師生在一起，維持情感的組織，新聞學系因賴有這些組織，所以能夠團結一致，同舟共濟。

新聞學系在本校稱得起是很活動的一系，任何集會，團體，都有新聞學系的學生參加，而新聞學系在校中，也算是最能與社會接近，與外界聯絡的一個學系，因為新聞事業是接近現實的，是與社會人羣發生關係的，所以不能獨處孤立，不事聯絡。學生呢，為了將來要走出校園，與社會發生關係，也不能埋首讀書，不問外事，基於這兩個原因，就造成新聞學系的活動。而新聞學系的活動，不只是聯絡了校內師生的感情，並且將來還要本國的幼稚新聞事業，發揚光大！



# YENCHING NEWS

Special Journalism Institute Edition—Saturday, May 8, 1937

S

## 1937 Journalism Graduates



Members of the graduating class of the Department of Journalism taken before the annual Journalism Institute.

## Powell Makes Stirring Talk On Friday Night

### Surveys Conditions And Trends of Far Eastern Journalism, Pleas For Freedom Of Press

Speaking on the "present condition and trends of Far Eastern Journalism", Mr. J. B. Powell, editor of the *China Weekly Review*, delivered an enlightening and inspiring address at the second session of the Sixth Yenching Journalism Institute at the President's House last evening.

The development of the press in China has been accentuated considerably due to the rapid improvement of communication, stated Mr. Powell. This has resulted in a marked increase in circulation of the majority of newspapers throughout China. The lack of efficient and sufficient communication is the chief criterion for the limited circulation of the strictly censored Russian Press. Therefore, the importance of communication to journalism can be realized.

With regards to the press in Japan, Mr. Powell is of the opinion that the ultimate purpose of the *Domei News Agency* is for internal and external propaganda and publicity undertakings of the Japanese government. Journalism is rapidly becoming under the control of that government, he added.

Continuing, the speaker remarked that the press in Manila has been enjoying freedom for the last three decades. The people have even gone so far as to adopt universal women suffrage, because of the influence of wide circulation of newspapers and freedom of the press.

Mr. Powell, in conclusion, made a plea for the freedom of the press, by stressing its importance with a comparison of the press in Japan and China, and reiterated the following; "if the press is to be powerful and influential, it must be as free as possible. The development of freedom of the press is especially by people themselves—work for it. Help to develop public opinion which is the backbone of a country".

## Speaker At First Session



Mr. Chang Ch'in-nan, editor of the *Ta Kung Pao*, Tientsin, who was the main speaker at the premiere session of the Journalism Institute.

## Guests At Journalism Dinner



Chancellor Luh, Deans Mei, Price and Wilson, professors, and members of the graduating class at the President's House before the Journalism Dinner on Thursday.

## C. N. Chang Delivers First Talk Thursday

### Opines Social, Economic, Political Progress As Main Factors For Press Development

Before a large and appreciative audience, Mr. Chang Ch'in-nan, editor-in-chief of *Ta Kung Pao*, gave a speech on Journalism, Profession and Education at the inaugural meeting of the Yenching Journalism Institute of 1937, which took place at the President's House Thursday evening.

Speaking of the modern development of the Chinese press, Mr. Chang outlined it into two parts, namely, the quantitative and qualitative improvements. "As regards the first part, China's increasing widespread of popular education; her rapid improvement in communication; the present national crisis indirectly stimulating more people to read the papers, are indeed the main factors for the rapid development of the press in China today," stated Mr. Chang. "On the other hand, the training of journalists, the well-organized press with a scientific basis, the gradual financial independence of various press, free from government subsidization attribute toward the qualitative side of the modern development of the Chinese press," continued Mr. Chang.

Mr. Chang also discussed the future outlook of journalism in China. He stated that the press must adapt to the necessity of the people; fulfill the demands of society and be able to create an outstanding and favorable public opinion.

In closing, Mr. Chang emphasized the importance of journalistic education. "A journalist", he concluded, "must acquire two essential qualities, namely, the habit of attaining accuracy and precision; and the attitude of researching".

Mr. Chang's speech was followed by an open discussion, conducted by Mr. H. H. Liu. Various questions were raised by the students, and were satisfactorily answered by Mr. Chang.

## Five Journalism Grads Awarded Certificates At Institute Today

Five graduates of last year of the Department of Journalism were awarded professional certificates to-day by the Department, in recognition of their fine work in the Chinese press after their graduation.

They are Messrs. Kao Hsiang-kao, managing editor of the *China Times*, Shanghai; Li Yi-p'ei, staff member of the *Central News Agency* Nanking; Chang Chao-lin, editor of a newly published paper in Sian; Chen Han-po, editor of the *Culture Daily News*, Sian; and Miss Chü Chao-nan, now working at Shanghai.

Apart from this, fellowships donated by the Central Kuomintang at Nanking will be announced at the closing program of the Journalism Institute this afternoon. The fellowships, consisting of \$200 each will be given to two graduating seniors who will conform to the personification of an ideal Chinese journalist after their graduation.

## J.B. Powell Makes Flying Trip For Appointment With Institute

Mr. J.B. Powell, editor of the popular *China Weekly Review*, arrived via the air route on Friday afternoon from Shanghai. The reason for his time-saving method of travel was due to his grateful acceptance of the Department of Journalism's invitation to participate in the Sixth Annual Journalism Institute.

He was met at the Nanyuan Airport by Mr. Hubert S. Liang immediately after the Eurasia plane glided to earth. His address on Friday evening was connected with the theme of the Institute. A discussion was also held.

## History Of Journalism Institute Reveals Many Interesting Highlights

The Journalism Institute, or Journalism Week as it was formally called, was first inaugurated in Yenching by Mr. Vernon Nash, former chairman of the department, in 1931. The idea was conceived as a pattern of the annual Journalism Week of the University of Missouri, in which an annual gathering of prominent and alumni journalists of the school are invited to participate in discussion of current problems of journalism, and offer suggestions and advices to students.

In Yenching, Journalism Week was observed for three years before it was changed and called Journalism Institute. This change was made because of the usual conflict with the celebration of "Open House" day, which is usually the terminating date of Journalism Week.

Numerous prominent and influential foreign and Chinese journalists, from all parts of China, have entered the portals of Yenching during the reign of these six conferences, and have held sway in more than one interesting talk or discussion which have been eagerly digested by the future Lincoln Steffens of Yenta. The grateful acceptances of these visitors have been considered of essential value to students who have been given opportunities to establish contacts as well as interview the various speakers on different phases of journalism in which they are particularly interested.

In view of the imminent value of these Institutes, which serves as a "clearing-house" for the exchange of ideas and opinions on current issues of journalism in China, greater and better conferences of this nature, are being planned.



## The Yenching News

English Section of the *Yenching Hsin Wen*, (燕京新聞) laboratory publication of the Department of Journalism of Yenching University, Peiping, China.

Published twice weekly on Tuesdays and Fridays.

### P.S. Ch'en Tells Of Journalism In Japan

Speaker On Second Night of Institute Describes Rapid Improvement Of Japanese Press

Mr. Ch'en Po-sheng, correspondent of the *Central News Agency* in Japan, gave a speech on "Journalism in Japan", at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Yenching Journalism Institute which was held last night at the President's House.

Speaking of censorship in Japan, Mr. Chen divided his talk into three parts. First, the Japanese government paid special attention to censorship, so that all the news agencies in the country are now being grouped together and composed into one unique and well-organized institute, namely, the *Domei News Agency*, which is a peculiar organ of propaganda and international publicity.

Secondly, there are specially organized committees which serve to determine those news which are fitted to be sent to *Domei*. Thirdly, the editorials must also be examined and judged. If there is any criticism on the military affairs, strict censorship is used.

Mr. Ch'en went on further to give a detailed report on the present condition of the Japanese press. There is one peculiar characteristic of the Japanese press, that is, the reporters have to be well-trained in reporting news, and they are required to do proof-reading. Later, they can be qualified to be official reporters. After a great length of time, they are promoted to editorship through their own merits. For this reason, most editor-in-chiefs—are usually over fifty years of age.

Then, Mr. Ch'en described fully about the foreign correspondents in Japan. Although the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan always received the foreign reporters, after the Feb. 26th incident, foreign reporters could hardly get any news from the Japanese government, because the Japanese government adopted a "blockade policy". This deprivation of news does not only concern foreign reporters, but also Japanese reporters as well.

Mr. Ch'en commended also upon the speed and efficiency of the telephone system and the press thoroughness in gathering news. In fact, Mr. Ch'en concluded, "the rapid improvement and development of the press in Japan are gradually keeping up with those in other leading countries."

## Who's Who Among Alumni Journalists Since 1927

Year	Name	Occupation
1927	Li Lien-k'e Tsou Yu-ling	Studying in U. S. A. Teaching at Tsinan Hui Lu Middle School
1928	Huang Chin-tang	Nanking
1930	Chao K'e-cheng	Central Bank, Tientsin
1931	T'ang Teh-chen	Nanking Special Correspondent, to The China Press, Shanghai
	Wu Chun Chang Tien-fu	At campus
1932	Kao Ching-hsiao Shen Chien-hung Su Liang-ke	Yi Shih Pao, Tientsin Central News Agency, Nanking Y.M.C.A., Tientsin
1933	Mac J. Fisher Kao Ke-I Li I Tsou Yi-hsiu Chang Te-sheng Chao Ming-chiu	Peiping U. P. Correspondent Central News Agency, Nanking Transocean. Peiping Nanchang Cooperative Society Hua Pei Jih Pao, Peiping Transocean News Agency, Peiping
1934	Liu Chih-yuan Ma Shao-ch'iang Sung Teh-ho	Oberlin-in-Shansi, Taiku. Military Drill Corps, Lushan Nanking Correspondent to The China Press, Shanghai
1935	Chang Chan Chen Hsien-tse Chiang Yin-en Hsiao Ch'ien K'e Shih-t'ien K'e Wu-shao Kuo Wei-hung Li Heng-yu Li Hsiang-feng Li Hsiu-shih Ou Yang-yi Sun Ming-hsin T'an Pang-chieh Yen Cheng-yin	Studying in Japan Central Daily News, Nanking Ta Kung Pao, Shanghai Ta Kung Pao, Shanghai Soerabaja, Java Shen Pao, Shanghai Keboemen, Java  Shanghai Times, Shanghai  Nanking
1936	Chang Chao-lin Chen Han-po Cheng Mao-ken Ch'u I-chien Kao Hsiang-kao Ku T'ing-ch'ang Li Yi-p'ei Wang Chueh Wu Ming-kun	Hua Pei Jih Pao, Peiping Peiping Sian, Shensi Culture Daily News, Sian Nanking Central News Agency, Tientsin Shanghai Times, Shanghai Peiping Chronicle, Peiping Central News Agency, Nanking The Nan Pao, Shanghai Hsin Wen Pao, Shanghai

Summary—Nanking 8, Shanghai 7, Peiping 7, Tientsin 4, Java 2, and the others scattered in various parts of China and elsewhere. The majority of the employed are connected with newspapers and news agencies.

## China Press Weekly Supplement

One copy of the special Yenching number of the China Press Weekly Supplement has been sent to each faculty member. If anyone did not receive a copy, kindly call at the President's Office. A limited number of copies is also available for faculty and students without charge.

Clement C. Wang, D. D. S.

牙醫王潔泉

Off. Hrs. 9-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.  
Daily except Sunday or by  
Appointment.

62 Teng-shih-k'ou Tel. 2332 E.O.

## PEKING PAVILION

Now Showing at 3:00, 5:30 & 9:15 p.m.

The Love Story which Changed  
The Destiny of An Empire!

The star hailed as  
screen sensation of 1937

FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW in  
"LLOYDS OF LONDON"

The picture acclaimed  
by two continents!  
with MADELEINE CARROLL  
SIR GUY STANDING

## JEN LI RUGS WOOLENS & BLANKETS

THE JEN LI COMPANY

97 Morrison Street

Telephone No. 3966 E.O.

## YUNG NIEN RUG CO.

71 Pa Mien Ts'ao (八面槽)

North of Morrison Street

PEIPING

ESTABLISHED IN 1921

FAMOUS  
in  
QUALITY  
DESIGN

and  
MODERATE PRICES

## 光 [THE KING] 陸

Commencing May 7th, Friday

THIRTY YEARS ON THE SAME THRONE....

AND THEN THE KING GOT SORE

See for yourself what happens when  
an ex-king goes on the loose!

GEORGE ARLISS in

"THE KING'S VACATION"

Warner Bros.' rollicking comedy of unemployed monarchs!

with DICK POWELL  
PATRICIA ELLIS